

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1835.

State Election.—The prospect of the success of the Democratic Party at the next State Election in Massachusetts is of the most cheering and promising character. The lack of a unity of sentiment among the Whigs as to the most suitable individual for their candidate for the office of Governor, in addition to the general and just popularity of Judge Morton among all classes, are causes which render our prospect of success most animating. Mr Everett is esteemed as a worthy individual and an excellent scholar, but he is considered destitute of the other requisite qualifications to form an efficient, useful, or acceptable Chief Magistrate of the State. He has been educated among the Aristocracy—he deems their principles the only true basis of our government, and the support of their monopolies and exclusive privileges as the only means of preserving it. The mass of the people want more of a practical man for their Executive—one who has made himself acquainted with the necessities of the middle stratum of society, as Mr Webster would say—who has associated with them—knows their opinions and is anxious to gratify their will—in short, a *countryman*. Such a man is Judge Morton. The opportunities of the Democratic candidate to become familiar with the population of his State—every grade of it—have not been surpassed by those of any individual in the Commonwealth. In the discharge of his present official duties he is called into every county, and brought into close connection with the inhabitants of each—he knows, from observation, what measures are required to promote their prosperity, and always has been, and always will be, ready to secure to them what their interests demand.

Our opponents will make a strenuous effort to cling to Massachusetts, almost the last plank which bears them up in the ocean of national politics; but they cannot long retain their hold even upon this. The policy pursued by Gen. Jackson has proved so suspicious to the happiness and prosperity of the Union, that the acknowledgment of his wisdom and patriotism is ascending from every village in the land. The apprehension which many were led to entertain for the public welfare when he came into office, has proved groundless, and the hypocrisy of those who endeavored to excite unnecessary distrust for the purpose of gratifying personal ambition or revenge, is so clearly exposed that they are stripped of their power to do further harm. The people of this State have been slow to yield up their prejudices—but such has been the irresistible force of truth, that many who once pronounced General Jackson the despoiler of his country, now hail him as her preserver. And such would be the case in the event of Judge Morton's election. Those who have been induced to oppose him by the misrepresentations of his enemies, and the enemies of Republicanism, should be once succeeded, would become his warmest advocates. An individual of his high morality—pure republican feelings—intelligence and experience, could not fail of proving a Governor such as would render the Bay State proud of her first Magistrate.

Rhode Island Election.—The Republican (Providence) Herald has spread before the public a synopsis of the measures adopted by the Whig party in that State, at the two last elections which have taken place there. So characteristic were those measures, and so strictly consistent with the general course of the party by which they were adopted, that the synopsis in question, although like Thomas's Almanac, designed for a particular meridian, will answer with a very little variation, for any other place. Some of the charges in the Herald, however, are made with a degree of distinctness and certainty which it is not always practicable to attain, and which are accounted for by the peculiar boldness and impudence with which the Whigs pursued their "bargain and intrigue," for the benefit of the "bald eagle."

Aware that they had not a majority of the voters of the State, they went actively to work to make one; and this they did, says the Herald:—

"By putting into the hands of some two or three hundred persons, deeds of small freeholds to qualify them to vote. This process they carried to such a shameful extent, that, as we are prepared to prove, and cannot deny, in some instances they qualified actual paupers, and in others effected transfers of deeds from man to man, during the time of voting, and thus obtained two or three votes on one deed; and that a more sham instrument, made expressly for the occasion."

"Specific prices were offered, and paid for votes. Where actual purchases could not be effected, attempts, sometimes successful, were made to keep voters from the polls, either by threats or promises, and, in some instances, by the actual tender of money. Knowing that to gain a victory they must increase their numbers, they even recalled persons from New York, settled there in business, the eldest sons of freemen; and, in the city of Providence alone, brought out about two hundred persons qualified specially to vote on the occasion; and, more than one hundred of whom, in one hour after the election, had not the shadow of a vote to an inch of land on earth. * * * They who lavished their own money to an amount they would be ashamed to acknowledge, and raised large contributions in other states, to carry the two past elections, hold us up as objects of abhorrence, because, as they falsely say, we have expended forty thousand dollars on the recent election. * * * But, it is a base and reckless falsehood, when they charge upon us the expenditure of forty thousand dollars, and the use of the government patronage. Those who made the charge knew it to be false when they gave it utterance; and did so merely as a salvo for their defeat, and to excite sympathy abroad, where alone the story can possibly be believed. * * * It is useless for them to boast of their superior strength, or to threaten us with what they will do in the Spring. We defy them to the trial. Let them discontinue the use of pecuniary means, and the manufacture of voters, and we promise them they shall have no cause to complain of us. Let us have our election next Spring without the aid, on either side, of any other than the ordinary means, and we will beat them by a majority of FIVE to SEVEN HUNDRED votes."

We are glad to see our friends show so much resolution and activity, and have no doubt that they will be able to accomplish all they have promised.

Another attempt to fire the city of Charleston was made on the 29th ult. A colored servant girl, charged with the crime, has been committed for examination.

Capt. Randolph, of the U. S. revenue cutter Washington, died at Key West on the morning of the 20th ult. from fever, having been sick but 6 or 8 days.

The Ohio and Michigan Quarrel.—The Governor of Ohio has issued orders, through his Adjutant General, to the Major Generals of the State, to accept the services of volunteers to protect the citizens of Ohio against aggressions from Michigan; and the Legislative Council of Michigan are now convened to prepare measures against Ohio.

As all our readers may not be acquainted with the exact cause of dispute, we copy the following from the Ohio Monitor:—

"A portion of territory is claimed both by the State of Ohio and the provisional government of Michigan. It is of some importance to both parties. We are sanguine of the right of Ohio to the land, as those who have urged her to arms and violent possession. Still, it should be considered that Michigan is in the possession, and that her line was established as she claims it, by an act of Congress organizing her territory. This establishes a plausible reason for those people holding the possession; and it appears surprising to us that a grave Legislature of Ohio should, in defiance of this, have undertaken, as they did by their acts of last session, and subsequent acts of the extra session, to take violent possession of this disputed territory."

The Comet arrived.—Professor Olmsted, and Mr Loomis, of Yale College, have published a Card in the New Haven Herald, in which they state that they were blessed on the 31st ult. with a view of this interesting body. They describe its location thus:—

"Its present position is north of the Bull's Horns, a little below the vertex of an equilateral triangle, formed with those two stars. It is nearly in a line between the planet Jupiter and the Pleiades or seven stars, and nearer to the former. Or, more particularly, at two o'clock this morning, its right ascension was 5h 51m., and its declination N. 24 deg., being about a degree less than that derived from the elements of Pontecoulant, which are given in the *Commissance des Temps* for 1833."

Latest from the Moon.—The Luna-ville Typograph of Sept. 1st, instant, says, "the inhabitants of this metropolis experienced day before yesterday a violent shock of earthquake, supposed by some to have been occasioned by the explosion of a saltpetre mine, as a yellow mist was observed in the atmosphere about that time. Others, however, think the cause to be the violent and sudden abstraction of air from this region by Morse's patent perpetual air-cylinder. While others, who esteem themselves the savants of the age, assure us that it must have proceeded from the contact with our orbit of a tabulated non-descript, which has for some time been observed in the direction of the planet Earth, towards its southern limb."

The same paper mentions the death of two lunatics by the accidental administration of lunar-caustic instead of terra-merita. Also, the taking of eight or ten loons, supposed to have wandered from the earth in balloons in search of knowledge or carrion, it may be, of certain defunct moon-cakes, which have ridiculously been taken by some terrestrial writings for blue goats.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen visited the Picture at the Artist's Gallery yesterday, representing the unfurling of the American Flag, and expressed themselves much gratified.

Speculation is going on as boldly as ever at Bangor—good land is regularly advancing in value, and must continue to advance the lumbermen say, until the present prices are nearly doubled, panic or no panic.

The Editor of the U. S. Gazette, in speaking of Mrs Hale's American Ladies Magazine says, "It possesses large claims to general approval and patronage."

A bit of a row was started the other day at Pittsburgh, Va. but it was soon checked by the Mayor of that city.

A very large anti-abolition meeting was held in Wiscasset, (Me.) on the 29th ult., at which a spirited preamble and resolutions were adopted.

The Whigs have elected as one of their County Committee, Mr George Jackson, one of the signers of the Circular lately issued by the abolitionists here.

The United States Bank.—The enlargement of the loans of this institution ceased in July. In the month of June the enlargement amounted, as we have before stated, to over a million and a half of dollars, and the total enlargement from the time when the expansion began, in November, to the time when it ceased, was twenty millions of dollars. All this, notwithstanding it was rung through the nation by the presses and orators who defended the Bank, and the panic, and by the official declarations of the Bank itself, that regular circulation must be maintained to the end of its Charter. We stated, months ago, that we considered the extent of expansion to which the Bank had then gone, as under the circumstances impolitic. We cannot refrain from saying that we consider this policy, pursued as it has since been, as having put at hazard all the interests of trade throughout the country. Such a flooding of the money market was never before known; and as is the action, so is the danger of re-action. There is nothing the matter with our pecuniary affairs, but what originates in the Bank; there is no prospect of any evil before us but from the Bank; and we are free to say nothing has been the matter within the three last years, but what has had its origin with the Bank. What, then, has been the effect of this mighty machine, which was created to regulate and give stability to our currency? It has been, and it threatens to be, little else than a central power of agitation, producing the most violent and fatal extremes.—N. Y. J. Com.

Travelling in Balloons.—The Prussian State Gazette of May 18, informs, that Dr Wiewhoff of Brunswick has succeeded, by a simple contrivance which he has invented, in placing the movement, direction, and stopping of air carriages entirely within his power. The Gazette says, though the experiments tried by the inventor, are made but on a small scale, yet the principles upon which they are founded are so evident, and the contrivances so simple, that their practicability on a larger scale, and in the actual application, can no longer be doubted. The inventor, it is said, means to make his discovery as public as possible, that it may be a common good, and that he will shortly publish a book, in which his plan is developed.—Spy.

Letters received in this city from Malta announce the death of Andreas Misulis, the venerable Admiral of Greece, whose heroic deeds in defence of his country against the Turks, have been the admiration of the whole civilized world. Colletes, minister of the interior, had been removed from office. His successor is not stated. Athens is now the capital of Greece, and all the old recollections of her sons are fully gratified by the change. The King is popular and the people prosperous and happy.—Adeocate.

From Rio Janeiro.—Messrs Topill have loaned us the Journal do Commercio of the 17th and 22d July.—The Legislative Assembly was occupied with projects to amend the currency, and stop the circulation of spurious copper coins—a herculean task, will cost the nation an enormous sum to accomplish. From the return of votes, so far as heard, Feigo is elected Regent over Cavalcante, by nearly 500 votes.—Transcript.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Transferring Seamen's Protections.—For several years past, the sale of American Protections, to foreign sailors, has been extensively practised by shipping masters, and boarding house-keepers, notwithstanding that the offence is made felony by the act of Congress of March, 1813. They are usually sold for a dollar a-piece, for which sum they are considered as good as Spanish dollars, and are equally as current, being given and taken continually as equivalent to one, in many cases where a bank bill would be objected to. This violation of law has risen to such a height, that it has been deemed necessary to make a salutary example of some of the offenders; and for this purpose, four individuals were held to answer before His Honor, Judge Davis, yesterday.

1.—**Antonio Crisp**, boarding house keeper, upon the complaint of **David Henshaw**, Collector of the Port of Boston, &c., was charged with having, on the 1st of September, sold and disposed of a certificate of citizenship, to a person by the name of **Joseph Russell**, and the said Russell being a person other than the one for whom the certificate was originally issued, and to whom it of right belonged. Mr Crisp's counsel obtained a postponement till Tuesday next, Crisp giving bonds in \$500, for his appearance; Russell, a foreigner, was ordered to give bonds in \$400, to appear as a witness against Crisp, and, for want of bail, committed to jail.

2.—**William Parker**, shipping-master, was held to answer to two complaints, similar to the above, viz. selling the certificate of citizenship (alias "protection,") of **River James**, to one **Antonio Duran**, a foreigner; and also selling the certificate of **Charles F. Mayo**, to **John Farantia**, foreigner. Further examination postponed till Tuesday, under bonds of \$500.

3.—**Antonio Duran** was held to answer for passing the said certificate of "River James," as his own, to Capt. Wm. Tisdale, of brig Lavinia. Committed for trial in October.

4.—**John Farantia** was also held to answer for passing "Charles F. Mayo's" certificate as his own, to said Capt. Tisdale. Also committed for trial in October.

N. B.—We append an extract from the act of Congress, upon which these prosecutions are based:—

(St. March 3, 1813.)—Sec. 13.—If any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause, or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, any certificate or evidence of citizenship referred to in this act; or shall pass, utter, or use, as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited certificate, or shall make sale, or dispose of any certificate of citizenship to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony." Punishment from three to five years imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine from \$500 to \$1000.

Change of habits.—Some evil minded person broke into our sanctum on Saturday night, and stole therefrom a new pair of boots, made by J. Ward, with the maker's and owner's name written in them, a black cloth coat, and a short black summer coat, with sundry roundabouts. The coats were old friends—we part from them with regret, and hope the new boots will pinch the rascal's toes. The rogues did not search for money; they knew that each of our craft can say, "argentum et aurum non est mihi"—and so he took most of that of which we had the most, namely, old clothes and old papers; for he had the indecency to take an unbound file of our Gazette, and leave two bound quartos of Noah Webster's dictionary—a regue of taste.—U. S. Gaz.

Metamorphosis.—A passenger at New Orleans from Metamorphosis informs, that the country was in a state of perfect tranquility. No apprehensions were entertained that the Mexican Government would send troops into Texas, as they appear to have abandoned all intention of doing so. The only thing of any importance there, was an order from the Mexican Censor, to the editor of the *Mercurio*, an American, directing him to leave the state at the expiration of a few days from the date of the decree. This is the second editor who has received orders to quit the republic.—N. Y. Gaz.

Turkies working for a living.—A shrewd man will turn every thing to some good account. Here is a case, for instance. A farmer in this town had a fine field of ruta bago, which was overrun with grasshoppers, eating off the leaves and threatening the entire destruction of the crop. So he procured a drove of turkeys and turned them into the lot and they soon made mince-meat of the grasshoppers. The ruta bago are saved and the turkeys in "good case" for any man's Thanksgiving dinner.—Northampton Courier.

Logic.—Yesterday morning at our police office, a barber named Fisher who keeps a store in Broadway, attempted to convince the magistrate, that he was entitled to his discharge on the ground that for the last two years he has shaved his honor. The latter he threw into his discourse however would not answer the purpose. He was dealt with with the keenness of a razor, and compelled to pay a fine for his barbaous actions.—N. Y. Herald.

New Orleans, Aug. 14.—We understand by a gentleman arrived yesterday from Baton Rouge, that forty or fifty negroes had been arrested, under a charge of being concerned in an intended insurrection. Several white men were engaged with the negroes; their names are known and the militia are in pursuit of them—they are doubtless by this time arrested. One of Murel's gang was hung at Clinton, La., on Tuesday last, under sentence of Judge Lynch. He had five hundred dollars of counterfeit notes upon him.—True American.

The New Orleans Bee says—"The council met yesterday at 5 P. M. and continued in private session with closed doors—discussing measures to be adopted relative to the preservation of peace and order, against the designs of the abolition emissaries and agents. A circular was adopted, to be distributed throughout the state; apprising citizens of the impending dangers, and suggesting precautionary measures to be every where adopted."

We learn, says the Baltimore American that the real Black Hawk, who was so conspicuous in the late riots in this city, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, by a deputy sheriff, who recognized him as soon as he landed from the Philadelphia steamboat. He is a painter by trade.

The Arkansas Advocate announces the death of Major F. W. Armstrong, late of Nashville, Tenn., and principal Agent for the Choctaw Indians. He died at the Choctaw Agency, (near Fort Coffee) on the 6th ult., after an illness of several days.

Eulogy on Judge Marshall.—The address of Joseph Story on the life and professional character of the late JOHN MARSHALL, will be delivered at the ODEON, on Thursday, the 15th of October next, at 12 o'clock, M.

The Fire. last Wednesday evening, was in the large wooden building, corner of Fulton and Cross streets, occupied by Messrs. Wadleigh & Co., on the first floor, as a blacksmith's shop, and in the second story, by Mr Charles Wright, last maker, and Mr Charles Geyer, mustang manufacturer.—Transcript.

The aggregate amount of damage to the building, property, &c. is about \$10,000.

From the New York Evangelist.

Williams' College Commencement.—The annual commencement of Williams' College was held on Wednesday the 19th of August. On the evening preceding, an oration was delivered before the Adelphe Union Society, by George Bancroft, the historian. While some of the auditors could not assent to all the sentiments it contained, all agreed in pronouncing it a splendid performance. The exercises on commencement day were thought to be quite as interesting as usual, although a number of the most promising speakers, we were told, were absent on account of ill health. Sobriety and seriousness of thought marked all the performances, as was to be expected in an institution where about three-fifths of the students are professedly pious, and are looking forward to the ministry. The degree of A. B. was conferred on course upon Samuel A. Allen, Orman Archer, Thornton W. Clapp, Elias V. B. Concklin, Lucius Q. Curtis, Henry G. Darling, James H. Ellis, Henry Gallup, Jesse O. Norton, Abraham B. Olive, James N. Platt, George Sheldon, Ozni Underwood, Samuel C. Wilcox, Worcester Willey, Charles A. Williams, and Thomas Wright.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev. Chauncey Eddy, and Horatio Byington, Esq., of Stockbridge, and that of D. D. on Rev. Richard S. Storrs, of Braintree, Mass. After the conferring of degrees, an oration was delivered before the Alumni, by Mr Dillingham, of Westchester, Pa. Request was made for its publication by the Alumni, which we understand is to be complied with. The concio ad clerum was preached in the evening in the college chapel, by Rev. M. Winslow. It was a stirring missionary sermon, and will have a tendency to increase the number of the band of young men for the college, who have already, with one of the officers of college at their head, devoted themselves to the foreign field, and entered on a course of preparation, moral, mental and physical, peculiarly adapted to the work.

Some changes have been made in the course of study and exercises of the students, calculated to throw them more on their own resources, and thus favor the formation of habits of original thought. Additional provision has also been made for instruction, by the establishment of a new professorship of the Latin language, and the election of Rev. Joseph Alden to the office. The philosophical and chemical apparatus has recently been placed on a most respectable footing, and means taken to increase the library. It will be seen that the advantages for intellectual improvement thus offered by this, are, to say the least, equal to those of similar institutions, while on the score of economy, retirement, &c. it has accommodations that few institutions in the older states possess. There is a prospect of a much larger increase of students this year, than at any former period.

* We have heard from the best judges the highest eulogy pronounced upon Mr Bancroft's oration. His familiarity with history and with ancient literature, his elevated tone of moral principle, his love of truth, his philosophical observation of the influence of moral causes upon the character and happiness of man, his deep study respecting the progress of society and the history of opinions, rendered it an intellectual feast quite beyond the ordinary entertainments even of similar occasions, when Wirt, Everett, Verplanck, Cass, and Frelinghuysen, have been orators. We hope it will be published.—Ed. EVAN.

AMERICAN HOUSE.—The subscriber has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that the AMERICAN HOUSE, in Hanover street, is now completed and furnished, and will be opened permanently on Monday, August 31st, for the accommodation of travellers.

N. B. The above will be kept as a Temperance House.

A. M. BRIGHAM.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Agreeably to the vote of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, of the Temperance Societies in this Commonwealth, and the friends of temperance in every town where no society is formed, are hereby invited, and urgently requested to choose two or more delegates to meet in Convention, at the Odeon, (late Federal Street Theatre) in Boston, on the fourth Wednesday in September, being the 23d, at 9 o'clock.

It is desirable that every Temperance Society be represented, as the business is important.

W. CHANNING, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.—The young gentlemen of South Boston, desirous of forming themselves into a Military Company, are informed that an adjourned meeting will be held at the Haves School House, on Monday Evening, at 5 o'clock, 7th inst.

P. S. A proposed uniform will be exhibited. 31—s4

BRIGGS'S FOREIGN LETTER OFFICE,

Mechanics' News Room, Wilson's Lane, Boston.

Letters for the Indian, Pacific, S. Atlantic Oceans, Cape de Verdes, Western Islands and Cape Good Hope, will be forwarded by the first opportunity from New Bedford, Nantucket, Falmouth or Boston.

N. B.—Letters received and forwarded to all foreign ports by the earliest conveyances, either from this port, Salem, Portsmouth, New Bedford or New York. 1st—s3

MARRIED.

In Dorchester, Aug 20th, by the Rev Mr Hall, Charles Atherton, of North Bridgewater, to Miss Adeline A. G. Melville, of D.

In Salem, on Tuesday morning, Edward Allen, of the firm of J. F. & E. Allen, to Miss Francis M. daughter of Rev Dr Flint.

In New York, 1st instant, Ebenezer Munroe, formerly of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth H. only daughter of E. A. Brinckerhoff Esq.

DIED.

In Brookline, 1st inst, Horace, youngest son of Henry Oxenford Esq. aged 14 months.

In Chelsea, 1st inst, Col John Sale, and officer of the revolution, 78.

In Andover, on Thursday, Aug 20th, Theodore S. Wood, a member of the Junior Class in the Theological Seminary, 26. Mr W. resided at Westbury, New York.

In Hillsborough, N. H. Dr Seth C. Hatch to Miss Mandana Dixby.

SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1835.

THURSDAY, Sept. 3. ARRIVED.

Brig Oregon, Philadelphia.
Sch Hannah, Robinson, Wisconsin.
Sch Sidney, Dickinson, August.
Sch Laura, Tuckerman, Portsmouth.
Brig Beulah, Ellis, Bangor.
Sch Boston, Machias.
Sch Cape Fear, Rich, Wilmington N. C.
Br Sch Aurora, Fowler, Boston & Wood.

CLEARED.
Brig Franklin, Gibbs, Trinidad; brigs Follander, Kelly, Rotterdam; Cordelia, Lane, Haifa; Caroline, Pratt, New Orleans; Junius, Parker, Baltimore; Swan, Snow, Philadelphia; schs Constance Dalhouse, Atkins, Liverpool; Othello, Scott, Norfolk; Cleonora, Smith, Petersburg; Gen Star, Hallett, Splendid, Hoves' Empire, Baker, and Wm Roscoe, Chase, New York; China, Churchill, Hartford; Notus, Randall, Plymouth; Jasper, Donnell, Bath; Sally, Davis, Sao; Satellite, Fredehen, Dover; Milledgeville, Reed, Portland; Geo Washington, Whitney, Nantucket.

FOREIGN LETTER OFFICE, AT BRIGGS'S READING ROOM, WILSON'S LANE.

Letter Bags for Liverpool and Havre, via New York, will close on Saturday evening, 5th inst, at 8 o'clock.

Brig Sagamore, driven from Turks Island on 13th, returned 17th, without damage, and was to sail 20th for Boston. It is supposed that the ship Francis Ann was lost on the Calicos.

Brig Garnet, hence, at Savannah, on 10th ult, off Cape Look-out, in a gale, lost foremast yard, and foremast stay sail-cut away the fore and mainmast gunlammast, and received other damage.

SPOKEN.

July 4, 40 miles N of the equator, about 107, Dromo, hence for Samarra.

July 23, lat 50, lon 13, bark Bohemia, from Matanzas for Rio.

July 28, lat 48 lon 28, Spartan, New Orleans, for Havre.

SALEM, Sept 2—cleared, Emeline, Winn, Brazil, NEWBURYPORT, Sept 1—cleared brig Alpine, Bailey, Aguadilla.

BATH, Aug 31—sch ship Palestine, Littlefield, Liverpool, 42 days.

NEW YORK, Sept 1—brigs Florida, Ripley, Hamburg; George, Tobasco.

Cleared York Caroline, Ellis, Antigua; sch Plutarch, Miner, Sherland Island.

2d—arr Canova, Hall, Cadiz; Alvira, Mail, Compliance, and Jasper, Boston.

Cleared Washington, Peckner, Cape Haytien; Cil Bias over, Aurora, Bellini, Lowe, Guaymas.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 31—br Vulture, Nickerson, Boston. Cleared 2nd, scora, House, and Iddo, Bunker, Boston.

Sept 1—arr Friends Delight, Boston. Cleared Robt Wala, do; Brilliant, Snow, Rio Janeiro.

CHARLESTON, Aug 25—arr James Hamilton, Adams, Madeira.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MORNING POST.
By H. DAY, ES, Broker, Office, No 5 Exchange St, up stairs
September 3, 1835.

BANKS IN BOSTON.	PER CENT.	OPENED.	ASKE.	LAST DIVIDEND.
United States	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	July 31 pr cent
Atlantic	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	April 30 "
Atlas	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
City	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	51 pr cent
Colon	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
Columbia	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
Commonwealth	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
Essex	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
Franklin (South Boston)	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
Fulton	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
Globe	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
Grainger	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
Hancock	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
Hamilton	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
Market	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
Massachusetts	250 3/4	250 3/4	250 3/4	" 23 "
Merchants	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
New England	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
North	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
Oriental	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
South	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 23 "
State	60 62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	" 21 "
Texas	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
Trenton	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
Traders	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "
Union	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 23 "
Washington	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" 31 "

INSURANCE COMPANIES. Dividends payable in

American	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	January & July
Atlas	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" "
Atlantic	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	" "
Boston Marine	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	June & Dec
Boston	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	March & Sept
Boylston	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	April & October

